THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

The Prisoner's Nephew on the Stand.

HE INTERVIEWS MRS. M'FARLAND

The First Difficulty-the Reconciliation-The Flight and Separation.

She is "Too Proud a Woman" to Return.

Mrs. Calhoun and Her Backers-Who Are Thoy?-Expected Developments.

Spicy Passage of Arms Between Counsel-The Excluded Irishmen.

There was little change in the character of the evidence offered on the trial yesteriay. Doctors were numerous, and their testimony all went to show that McFariand labored under considerable cerebral excitement during his visits to them. The wonder is that McFariand ever survived the minisrations of all the doctors he called upon. The quantity of morphine and other drugs of a sedative ature which he partook of were certainly calcuated to shake the mental and physical system in men of much less sensitive and impuisive organiza-

The witness Gillespie was provided with more original testimony in relation to McFarland's manners while under the excitement of his domestic distur bance than any other who has yet been examined. Gillespie told his story in as straightforward and anly a way as any man could do. There were few mong his hearers who believed that McFarland ould have been in a rational frame of mind when spoke as he did to Gillespie. O'Reilly, the great bibliomeniac, was the most satisfactory witness in every way that has yet been produced. His training as a newspaper man stood nim in good stead.

THE DEFENCE. In the speech which the counsel for the defence made in opposition to the attempt of the prosecu-tion to prove that McFarland wasn't worth a red cent at the time his wife went upon the stage there was much that absorbed the attention and enlisted the sympathies of the audience. It was a brilliant outburst of invective and optained the applause of he crowded court room. If the final speech in benalf of the prisoner be of the same piece with the declamatory argument made yesterday it will be difficult for the jury to resist their native feelings in behalf of the prisoner, and contrary as they might be to the rules evidence and of law. It is seldom that anything so eloquent, trenchant, persuasive, forcible and energetic has been addressed to a court or jury, and if it carried away the feelings of those who listened it was a simple tribute to great forensic genius.

Mr. Gerry, counsel for the detence, is the most indefatigable, most courteous and accommodating man in the court room. The press are under many

obligations to bim.
COUNT JOHANNES TO THE RESCUE.

The following was addressed in manuscript by The following was addressed in manuscript by Count Johannes to the counsel for the defence:—
GENTLEMEN AND BROTHERS—To a question yesterday a physician testified that he was not an "expert" in matters of insanity. I profess to be, and I am an expert in that branch of human knowledge, having made it an especial study for professional reasons in Europe and America.

For several months in England I attended the renowned lectures by Dr. John Connolly, my infimate friend, and governor of the Middlesex Lunatic Asylum (near London), and containing over 1,000 patients, and I continually visited the institute for professional study.

There is no branch of the terrible infirmity—heredipictures, what I describe, as you all know. Therefore serve me with a subpena, expert in the above matter, on behalf of the prisoner and in support of your just line of defence, and also on behalf of public justice. Yours, truly,

GEORGE, the Count Johannes,

NINTH DAY'S PROCEEDING.

Recorder Hackett yesterday took his seat on the bench at eleven A. M., when the court was opened in due form by the usual proclamation.

THE CALHOUN "INITIAL LETTER." According to agreement come to by counsel at the close of the previous day's proceedings Mr. Gerry submitted Mrs. Calhoun's initial letter to the jury. who examined it carefully, passing it from one to

Testimony of Eabert Guernesy. The first witness called was Egbert Guernesy, who testified as follows:—I am a practising physician; I remember having seen Mr. McFarland in August,

I remember having seen Mr. McFariand in August, 1860; I noticed then a haggard look or wildness of the eye; the pupil was contracted; he would fix it upon me for a moment and then it would drop suddenly; I saw him at his brother's book store; his look was haggard, as if he had been suffering greatly; his band trembled; I leit his pulse, which was at 120; he was very restless; in a medical point of view the impression I received was that he was on the verge of typhoid fever; he said, "I have not been able to sleep for several nights;" he also said he had taken morphine; I prescribed for him a powerful narcotic; his appearance was very much changed from the time I had previously seen him; I asked him if he could not control his will power and close his eyes at night; he said he could not do so, owing to the fiashes across his eyes.

Oroas-examined by ox-Judge Davis—I examined Mr. McFariand at his brother's request as a physician; on that occasion I took hold of his hand and said I was sorry he looked so badly; I examined his pulse and found, when I had counted half a minute, that there was a sudden nervous twitch in his hand; there was a sudden nervous twitch in his hand; there was a sudden nervous twitch in his hand; there was a sudden nervous twitch in his hand; there was a sudden nervous twitch in his hand; there was a wild look about his eyes; I had met him only two or three times previously; I was introduced to him at his brother's store; he did not give me a detailed story of his circumstances; he spoke coherently; he seemed to exhibit great mental excitement; at that time I examined with sufficient care in regard to his sanity; I came to the conclusion that there was a disease of the mind; during the time he was commissioner of Enrolment, I was examining surgeon; I saw him generally every day; he called upon me September, 1569; I had a conversation with him on that occasion; his general appearance was haggard; he alluded to his domestic troubles; he complained of his hability to sicep; he told me he was ta

so nervous and excited that he could not speak at all.

To ex-Judge Davis-When I saw him on Broadway it was on the 15th of November; he looked better than I had previously seen him; I gave him a written prescription; when I saw him at the office he toid me he took a grain of morphine once in three hears; his appearance did not indicate that he had been taking too much; it is possible that I could escape seeing that he had been taking too much; it is possible that I could escape seeing that he had been taking too much; it is possible that I could escape seeing that he had been taking too much if he were my regalar patient and I took care to investigate his case; I did not see anything that indicated that what he stated was uniture; I wisned to warn him from taking morphine, and gave him such advice; I came to no very definite impression, but I should any there was existing insanity; he presented the appearance of a man approaching typhoid fever; his brain was so far affected that ne was not responsible for what he was doing; there was great excitement or the brain; I said, two of the pills I had prescribed for him, on going to bed; I never saw him since until to-day; on the occasion I met him he was quick and abrupt, but on the occasion when Mr. Cleveland introduced him I did not then observe any claminess about his hand at that time; I talked to him scarcely a moment; the next time I met him was in Mr. McFarland s store, corner of Twenty-third street; Mr. McFarland s store, corner

s before.

To Mr. Gerry—The symptoms I have mentioned as adjective of deirium tremens might be attributable lso to intense mental anxiety. Testimony of James O'Rorke.

James O'Rorke examined—I am a physician; I know the prisoner at the bar; I met him in 1863; he was then a commissioner for enrolment; he held that position for more than two years; he was next to the Provost Marshal in the Fourth district; I saw him in November, 1869, about the day before the encoting at the corner of Bieecker street and Broadway, when I was in company with Dr. Cisrke, who,

when we saw McFariand, said that he looked crazy; I spoke to him, but his eye was diverted from me immediately; his natural temperament was impressive; I think he was light headed; this visit was made in September; I had seen him some months before that, when I prescribed for him; I do not remember what I gave him; he was not sane when speaking of his domestic troubles; his mental troubles were apparently very great; I think his mind was diseased; a man may have a sound brain and an unhealthy pulse; a man may be crazy and get well in a week.

Redirect—I prescribed raubarb and soda for Mr. McFarland.

Testimony of P. J. Clarke.

Testimony of P. J. Clarke.

P. J. Clarke examined:—I am a practising physician; I know Mr. McFarland; I remember seeing him when I was in company with Dr. O'Rorke; his manner of waiking and general twitching of his face gave me reason to think that something was very wrong, and I made the remark that he looked very strange; I was nearest to him and shook hands with him; while ne was speaking to Dr. O'Rorke I studied his countenance and I came to the conclusion that if he committed any act that he was not responsible; I thought he was insane; he stopped and spoke to us, and bid me the time of day; there were several questions and answers between Dr. O'Rorke and Mr. McFarland; I have studied a good deal about insanity; the explanation given by Dr. O'Rorke I would give; I knew the prisoner when he was commissioner of Emolment; I do not know what his dutes were; I saw him in the spring of 1867 very frequently; on the last occasion when I saw Mr. McFarland I came to the conclusion that he was not responsible for any act he committed; I to d. Dr. O'Rorke he was insane.

Examination of Francis Hermann.

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Examination of Francis Hormans.

Francis Herman, an apothecary, doing business at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Sixth avenue, knew McFarland; saw him a week or two before the 25th of November; came to my store for morphine; had been there before that; used to have a grain of morphine divided into four powders; sometimes he teck two of those powders for a dose; he always acted very queer, and was excited and walked up and down the store; he used to complain of his hability to sieep, and his appearance corresponded with that statement; I have not formed any opinion as to his rationality or irrationality.

Examined by Judge Davis—When a physician prescription; it is customary to give medicines on prescriptions signed with the mitials of the physician; he got the morphine we are bound to obey that prescriptions signed with the mitials of the physician; he got the morphine up as the original prescription; if a man were to take the four powders or the one grain it would not do him or any man any harm; a grain dose would aford temporary reliei to a man under great excitement; he was always a week before he came for any more morphine.

Examination of Dr. Taylor, of the Swedish Cure Movement.

Examination of Dr. Taylor, of the Swedish Care Movement.

George M. Taylor testified—I reside at West Twenty-eighth street and Sixth avenue; I am a physician; I know the defendant, the prisoner; he came to my house August 28, 1807; he came with Mr. Le Baron; he was at my house until the 23d September; he was then suffering from an attack of mainrious fever; had a paroxysim daily it affected the whole system; the paroxysim occurred in the night; I gave him quince; nor over five grains at a time; I submitted him occasionally to the hydropathic treatment; he returned after three days' absence and stayed till the 11th of October; he had then nervous excitement incidental to fever; I saw him last summer; he called at my house; he had a short conversation, and complained of sleeplessness, and I advised him to go out of town, in order that he might break off old associations and get a change of scene; this was in October, 1809.

Cross-examined by Judge Davis—For three weeks he was an inmate of my establishment; the only disease manifest while he was under my care was a fever commonly known as "fever and ague;" the Swedish movement cure" was not applied in his case.

Judge Davis—I have not the slightest idea what

Case.

Judge Davis—I have not the slightest idea what this "Swedish movement cure" is, doctor.

The Court—Is it worth while going into its details?

Judge Davis—Perhaps not.

WHISKEY A QUIETER.

The Court—I am sure the Court don't want it if you don't.

you don't.

Witness—Whiskey is ranked among the quieting medicines for such people.

Re-direct—I did not look for brain disease at the time of the examination; he told me the whiskey did not produce a quieting effect.

Testimony of S. C. McClellau.

Testimony of S. C. McClellan.

Mr. S. G. McClellan—I am a member of the New York bar; I have known the prisoner since 1884; I saw McFariand about six weeks before the shooting; I met him man oyster saloon corner of Sixth avenne, about quarter past nine o'clock at night; this was about 24th of October, I think; it was the second Sunday previous to the November election; I saw a person standing at the oyster sland, and I saw it was McFarland, but I had to look at him to recognize him; his appearance was very different and very marked, and his face had an expression of despair; he was dull and neavy, and his greeting was not characterized by that warmth he used to show before his wife left him; I noticed his hair was turning gray; he seemed to have no control in his movements or method in his manner; we were in the saloon about twenty minutes, and then I went to fetch my wife; I walked from Greenwich street in Sixth avenue for three or four blocks; had a conversation about his domestic troubles; he stated that they completely overwached him, and that he had lost his wife and children through the machinations of a man named life hardson, and that he had a conflict with Richardson's influence and hoffey; he got quite excited in this conversation, and was so loud in his talk as to attract the attention of a police officer; we stood there until one o'clock in the morning; he told me about his love for his wife; he looked to me

LIEE A MAN WHO WAS CRAZY;
at times a simple circumstance he would relate correctly, but when he got to a marrative of any length he would lose the thread of it; he told me in that

he would lose the thread of it; he told me in that

recity, but when he got to a narrative of any length he would lose the thread of it; he told me in that conversation that he believed.

RICHARDSON HAD MEN WATCHING HIM, to post Mr. Richardson as to his whereabouts; I remember him saying something, that there was a disposition on the part of Richardson to deprive him of Percy; I smeit his breath, and he told me he took morphine and he could not live without it; he told me that he had often and often meditated suicide; the only thing that prevented him doing it was his love for this boy, Percy; he felt a regard for Mrs. McFarland also; Mr. Sage, the father of Mrs. McFarland, was in the same office with me; he held a position there subordinate to Mr. McFarland; his wife and children came there frequently at the office and some of the cierks used to speak of their manner and they said they thought he was "rather soft."

Cross-examined by Judge Davis—In the office in which we were, together with McFarland and Mr. Sage; I frequently received suggestions from Mr. McFarland.

The Court—Will this cross-examination take long,

which we were, together with McFarland and Mr. Sage; I frequently received suggestions from Mr. McFarland.

The Court—Will this cross-examination take long, Judge?

Judge Davis—I have no objection to continue the cross-examination after the recess it the Court please.

The Court—Take a recess of twenty minutes.

Cross-examination by Ex-Judge Davis—We were not in the saloon more than a few moments; we then went out and spoke together for three or four hours; that was the first time he ever spoke to me or I to him on the subject of his family troubles; I was not familiar particularly with his duties in the enrollment office, he had charge of the revision of the enrollment list, consisting of taking off names upon slips from a list aiready made, putting them into a box and drawing out the names of parties to be drafted; I don't say he did the writing part; he had the general revision of the business of the office connected with the draft; he remained there to the end of the war; believed his salary was about \$2,000 a year; met him afterwards, when he told me that he was employed in the internal revenue service in this city; he was United States Assistant Assessor; saw him in 1869, after he had recovered Percy; did not speak particularly about the habeas corpus; the only remark he made was this—he stated that at the expense of \$3,500, and after fighting Richardson's money and Richardson's influence, he had recovered Percy; he did not say what other disposition was made in the case; do not remember his saying that he was to have one of the children and the wife the other; he told me he had brought a suit against Richardson—that that suit was then pending—for the recovery of damages against Richardson for the loss of his wife; he said they had offered him a consulsible and \$1,000 if he went and stayed away; he said he wouldn't take anything and settle it; that nothing could compensate him for the loss of his wife and the dishonor done to his family.

Examination of William C. McFarland.

Examination of William C. McFarland. Examination of William C. McFarland.
William C. McFarland called and examined—Is a physician and nephew of the prisoner; knew my uncie before his marriage; he lived in my lather's house with his wife after the marriage; saw them frequently together in the house and remarked the great affection that existed between them; subsequently boarded in the same house with them—at Mrs. Gates'. Thirty-sixth street; remember Mrs. McFarland telling him that her husband gave her everything that she needed—all the money she required.

everything that she needed—all the money she required.

Q. What occurred between you and Mr. and Mrs. McParland the last time you ever saw them together?

A. My uncle spoke of the ingratitude or women, and he told me that if ever I got married not to marry while I was poor; that was the first time that I ever noticed any disagreement between them; didn't see her again till the second day after the separation; on that occasion I saw her in Sinclair's house, No. 8 Washington place; my uncle was then living at No. 72 Amity street; Richardson lived at the same time in Sinclair's house; they occupied adjoining rooms, with a folding door.

Q. Did she say anything on that occasion in reference to the cause of her leaving your uncle? A. She stated to me that her husband had commenced to drink.

Objected to.

She stated to he that her husband had commenced to drink.

Objected to.

The Court ruled that anything stated by her immediately communicated to her husband would be competent as evidence.

Q. State all the conversation that passed between you at that time? A. I asked her the reason of her leaving, and she said that her husband had commenced to drink; I asked her if he was in the habit of going on sprees, and she said no, but that he would get drunk once in four months; I urged her to return, but she said no, "I am too proud a woman to go back;" she then urged me to leave her, to go back to my uncle and to stay with him that night, as she was afraid that he might destroy himself; she made me promise her that I would stay with him that night; did not see the boy Percy with her at that time; she was alone.

Q. Was that all the conversation? A. All that I can recollect.

Q. Did you communicate that conversation immediately afterwards to your uncle? A. Yes; I went to Amity street in about an nour afterwards, and communicated the conversation to him.

Q. How did it affect him? A. He seemed to be very much affected.

Q. What state of mind was he in? A. He was crying when I saw him, and when I communicated the news to him he burst into tears; I don't remember any remark he made on the occasion.

Q. Did you ever near Mrs. McFariand make any remark about her husband loving her very much? A. Yes; I asked her at that interview in Sinclair's if she had any doubt of her husband loving her, and was even jealous of her, and that he thought the sun rose and set upon her head; she also told me that her father was coming down to settle the matter, and intimated that they would hold a conference.

Q. Did you ever hear her complain of her condition in life?

Objected to.

Objected to.
By the Court—What do you propose to show

Mr. Gerry—To show that she said that all she needed to be an elegant lady, and to draw around her literary people and the étite of New York, was money, and that these remarks were communicated to her husband—

oner, and that shows of the holder of the holder of the court—By this witness?

Mr. Gerry—Yes, your Honor.

The Court—The question is competent.

Ex-Judge Davis—Let him fix the time.

The Court—it was before the separation, as I un-

lerstand it.
The Court to witness—What is your impression as to the date of the conversation?

Witness—It was before the separation, but I cannot fix the date; some three or four weeks before

Ex-Juage Davis—That clearly excludes the question.

Mr. Gerry—I withdraw the question and will fix the time in another way.

Q. How long before the separation did they remove to 72 Amity street?

A. Three or four months.

Q. State as nearly as you can when she made the remark that money was all she needed to make her an elegant lady and to gather around her literary people and the ditte of New York?

A. It was two months previous to her leaving her husband.

Q. What was the remark she made?

Objected to. 'Admitted.

Witness—She said that all she wanted to make her an elegant lady and to gather around her the interary people and the ditte of New York was money.

Q. Did you repeat that conversation to her?

A. Not till after some time she left.

HORACE GREELEY AND VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX.

Q. Do you recollect her making some remarks about Horace Greeley and others of her acquaintance?

Objected to.

The Court—If Louid have known the connection

Objected to.
The Court—If I could have known the connection

m which these parties spoken of in the testimony of the witnesses was to bear on the case, or could have divined the answers I would had excluded the questions as entirely irrelevant.

Mr. Gerry—We offer to show by the testimony that she made similar remarks about Horace Creeley. Schuyler Colfax and Richardson—that they all admired her, and that she was copying for Horace Greeley in the Bible House, and that sae nad received \$100 from him.

The Court—That is enough. I exclude the question.

The Court—That is enough. I exclude the question.

Q. Tell the jury what occurred between you and the prisoner at the conversation you had with him after the separation? A. Nothing very important; the two nights I was with him he crice a good deal; he did not sleep at night, but walked about the room the whole night long.

Q. Did he state anything with regard to his wife leaving him or the cause of her leaving him?—anything about her associations with Richardson, finding her out when he came and her and Richardson dining together? A. He told me he remonstrated.

Ex-Juage Davis—Will that do?

The Court—It is competent to elicit what occurred between the prisoner and his wife.

Witness—He told me he had remonstrated with her for dining with Richardson; that they had some little difficulty about it, but they finally made it up; that his wife kissed him before he left home that day to go down town, told him to come home early, and that when he came home that evening he found his note telling him she had gone to the Sinciaris.

Q. Did he say anything about this boy Percy? A. He said that Percy had gone with his mother.

Q. At that time what impression did his manner and conversation create on your mind as to his rationality or iristionality? A. I cannot state positively; I staid with him two nights during that time, and he never slept; he walked; he walked the foor continually and kept no awake; the next night, Mr. Sage, Mrs. McFarland's father, came to stay with him; he thanked me and said Mr. Sage was coming to stay with him, and I did not see him for some time after that; the next time I saw him was after he got the intercepted letter; he read it to me and then held me to read it; he said to me. "Would you believe it?" he was then perfectly wild and irrational; when I saw him and I did not see him for some time after that; the next time I saw him was after he got the intercepted letter; he read it to me and then helder taked of dying, and only wanted to live to educate his children; I saw him about once a month i potassium. g Cross-examined—To ex-Judge Davis—I have been

a physician three years, and, except a four months' visit to Europe, have practised in this city; I lived before in New Jersey; I went to Mr. Sinciair's the second day after Mrs. McFarland left her husband; I am positive we were alone there; the conversation insted fifteen minutes; Mrs. McFarland urged me to leave her; she was in a great deal of pain from neuralgia and had to prepare for the stage that evening; I had been there about five minutes when she asked me to leave.

ovening; I had been there about five minutes when she asked me to leave.

Q. Du you not tell her that you had long known he had treated her like a brute, and you were not surprised? A. No, sir; she did not tell ne any of his conduct at night; she told me her father was telegraphed for; she expected him on Saturday evening; she said her father was coming down, and Mac would be there, and they would settle it—I suppose whether she should go back or not; she begged me to go back and stay with my nucle; I went to my uncle about five o'clock; the first night my uncle did not go to bed; I spoke to Mr. hickariand; I told him I thought Richardson was seedneing his wife away from him; I suppose I first put that idea into his head; I went away next day; I was sick; I was not present when he met her father; he was very excited that night; he was walking up and down the room all night with his hands behind him; the second night he went to bed, but soon after got up and dressed himself; I did not prescribe for bim till 1868, when I prescribed quinne; I think that was after he had the relapse of intermittent fever; he was not then hrrational, but he was very much depressed in spirits; he did not tell me when he had the first attack; I understood him to say he had been sick since I went away; after that I doy't think! Saw him till 1869; I lost sight of he was very much depressed in spirits; he did not tell me when he had the first attack; I understood him to say he had been sick since I went away; after that I dod't think I saw him till 1869; I lost sight of thin; I was busy at the dispensary and with lectures; I saw him in my brother's store between October and January about haif a dozen times; I cannot say exactly when; I don't think he gained in fiesh until January, and then but little; he improved, but still he felt very bud; it was not till May that he seemed to have got over the fever and ague physically; in May It was that I prescribed for him the motphine; the boy Percy went for it, and I gave him another powders at once; at hair-past eight I gave him another powder, and later still another, and another; he then fell into a sleep and I left him; the next day he told me he had got up and taken the other powder; that made a grain and a hair of morphine; the next time I met him he seemed irrational; he talked about his wife and about his boy Danny; said he must have him back; he talked very loud; this was in the street; it was his manner of speaking that I thought irrational; I have heard him say things irrational in themseives; he said his wife would come back to him; she was a good woman it she were not among bad people; I can't recall anything in itself irrational; it was his manner; he would talk loud, so as to attract the attention of people in the street; I have done nothing to procure witnesses to testify to his insanity; I don't know that my father is an excitable man.

Q. Have not you and your father had a personal

Q. Have not you and your father had a personal C. Have not you and your latter had a personal encounter?
The Court—I think that must be excluded.
Counsel—And I think with a rebuke for putting a question which he knew could not be permitted.
Mr. Davis explained that he understood that the McFarland family were of an excitable temperament, and he asked it as bearing on the question of sanity.
Counsel contended that family matters could not be gone into, and that for the protection of witnesses such a course should be rebuked.
The question was excluded.

Testimony of Edward J. O'Reilly.

Edward J. O'Reilly examined by Mr. Gerry—Q. Mr. O'Reilly you are connected with the press of this city? A. Yes, sir. Q. Do you know the prisoner, Mr. Daniel McFarland? A. Yes, sir; I first became acquainted with him when he was Commissioner of Enrolment in the Fourth district, under Colonel Lochart, in the year 1864.

Q. Do you remember having seen him shortly be-fore the occurrence? A. Yes, sir. fore the occurrence? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How long before the occurrence? A. About a week.

A. He was rather wild; he looked down upon the ground, and appeared to be exceedingly absorbed.

Q. What impressed to be exceedingly absorbed.

Q. Hat impression did that produce upon your mind? A. I thought he was irrational.

Q. Had you seen him several times up to March.
1809? A. Yes, sir, he at all times repeated the old story about his wrongs; he stated that Richardson had used

THE PRESS AGAINST HIM, and he repeated the old story about his grievances; at the last interviews I did not think he was ra-

at the last interviews I did not think he was rational.

To ex-Judge Davis—I formed my impression as to his irrationality owing to the fact that he was in a very unsettled state of mind; I recollect seeing him about a week before the shooting, near Park place; he spoke to me about Richardson selling his property at Woodside and going West with his (McFariand's) wife and child; I do not remember aughting further of the conversation we then had; he appeared to be intensely grieved; I was so well acquainted with the history of his wrongs at the time, and, moreover, being in a hurry, that I did not listen to him at much length; I remember him speaking about his wife and the indiana divorce; he said he had heard she had got a divorce and that he had had no notice of it served upon him.

nim.

O. Did he tell you how long before that he had heard of it? A. No, sir.

Q. Have you told me ail he said on that occasion?

A. Yes, I believe I have.

Q. From what did you judge he was irrational?

A. From his wild manner; he used to look vacantly upon the ground, and appeared to be otherwise abstracted; he said, looking up, "My wife has got a divorce in Indiana and I have had no notice of it." on all the last interviews I had with him I reconect that what he said was always upon the same subject.

Rubject.
To Mr. Gerry—He spoke to me about the Indiana divorce about three weeks before the occurrence; he said his wife had got a divorce.

Examination of Peter Gillespie.

Remination of Peter Gillespie.

Peter Gillespie was next sworn, and testified:—
Have been a Deputy Tax Commissioner since Suly;
I know the prisoner; he called at my house in May.
I know the prisoner; he called at my house in May.
Is88, to tell me his troubles; he said he was a broken man, his wife had left him, he had spent his money and nis finind was distracted; he was in a frenzy; a few days later he rushed in, closed the door and repeated the story; he said he had nonting to live for but his children; I invited him in to stay; he said he would if I would give him a razor; I asked him what for; he said he couldn't live; I told him he had his boy to live for and he jumped up and said he would, and educate his boy to revenge him on Richardson; I accompanied him to the cars; I thought him perfectly crazy; I was an agent for him ln his real estate in the spring of 1858 and 1859; I managed for him four houses in East Fourteentn street and two in Greenwich, near North Moore; I thought him then a weaithy man; I have seen him and his wife together a great many times—the last time in 1865; they seemed to enjoy the comforts of married life; I thought Mr. McFarland paid extra attention to Mrs. McFarland, and also I thought Mrs. McFarland to him; she was the same to him while he was in Macdoagal street, but did not see them together there or in Anthy street; I remember he owned ten lots in Newtown, a steamboat, and had an interest in property in West Farms; I considered him a wealthy man in 1890, worth \$50,000; I see a very great change in him now—more than I should think the few years would cause.

Cross-examined—To Mr. Davis—He has changed more since 1866; his hair is a great cela grayer than it was five years ago; I think he was stouter than now; I suppose then he would weigh 130.

Q. At what time had he all this property? A. In 1859 and 1860.

Q. He sold considerable of it to you, did he not?

A. He sold none to me.

know how Mr. McFarland got rid of the property; We show that at a certain time he had a certain amount of property. Do they allege that he put it aside for his own benefit, to protect it against his creditors? If so, then he could not have been a poor man in 1806 and 1867, and yet one of their slanders is that he was unable to support his family, and that in consequence his wife had to go on the stage to earn a subsistence. They have no right to attack this man's integrity in this case in a way in which he cannot interpose or answer. On what principle does the District Attorney of this county rise in his place and find it compatible with the public discharge of his duty to sanction such a question as that last put to the witness? It is time that we should know if the District Attorney is adding the ends of private maine, instead of public justice, on a trial for murder. This is no civil action; it is not a matter whether A or B shall succeed; but a matter, on the one hand, where the people of this mighty State are the complainants and Daniel McFarland, on the other, is arraigned on a charge involving bits life. Let the District Attorney answer

one hand, where the people of this mighty State are the complainants and Daniel McFarland, on the other, is arraigned on a charge involving his life. Let the District Attorney answer for himself. I pause for a response.

The Court—I do not desire to hear the District Attorney on the propriety of any question that may be objected to.

THE TWO IRISHMEN AGAIN.

Counsel—I want the District Attorney to say whether the course of excluding two irishmen on account of their nationality and a Frenchman because it was supposed he might have too nice a sense of honor to excuse the act that led to this occurrence—whether this prosecution is too followed up by persecution. I mean to harp upon the exclusion of these Irishmen because I myself claim to be an Irishman; for I am the son of an Irishman, and all my veins and arteries are warm with Irish blood.

Loud applause, which the Court immediately suppressed.

The Court—In reply to all that counsel has said to

pressed.

The Court—in reply to all that counsel has said it is enough to reply that counsel himself chose in the direct examination to inquire into the prisoner's pecuniary responsibility in the year 1800, nine years before this occurrence. What the object was 1 do not know, except to indicate that he was then a wealthy man.

wealthy man.

THE DARK CLOUD OF ADVERSITY.

Counsel—My object was to show that this woman clung to this man while he enjoyed prosperity, but when she saw the dark cloud of adversity forming and descending upon his house she forgot that love which formerly bound them together.

The Court—As counsel thought proper in the direct examination of the witness to go into the subject of the prisoner's pecuniary responsibility, the question objected to is admitted.

Exception taken.

question objected to is admitted.

Exception taken.
Witness—I did not and do not know that any creditors from Wisconsin attached any of the property of the prisoner; Mr. McFarland had other property, of which I was not the agent.

The remainner of the cross-examination was a repetition of the conversations the witness had with the prisoner and a description of his manner and conduct on the occasion that he called at witness' house.

The Court then adjourned over to Monday next at eleven o'clock A. M. THE TWO M'GREGOR'S-THE BRIGADIER AND THE BUILDER. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Your edition of Monday, which has just reached me, in giving a brief biographical reference to the gentleman just reappointed head of the Department of Buildings, does an injustice which I am sure you will be glad to rectify. In the concluding portion of that sketch your artiste states that the head of that

Q. Do you remember having seen him shortly before the occurrence? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How long before the occurrence? A. About a week.
Q. Where did you see him? A. In front of the Times or Tribune onice.
Q. Did you observe his manner on that occasion?
A. I did; I thought he was very wild and distracted.
Q. Did he speak to you? A. He did; he told me that Mr. Richardson had sold his property at Woodside and that he was going to take his [McFarland's] wife and child to Kansas.
Q. What impression did his manner produce upon you at that time? A. He was very much absorbed in his wrongs; he was irrational.
Q. Do you remember having an interview with him before that in the City Hail Park? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What was his manner on that occasion? A. How was equally wild and distracted.
Q. When was that? A. About three weeks before the shooting.
Q. When was that? A. About three weeks before the shooting.
Q. When was that? A. About three weeks before the shooting.
Q. What was proposed the same story; he said his wife had got a divorce, and he had nad no personal notice of it.
Q. How long were you together on that occasion?
A. About three minutes.
Q. Did you observe his manner on that occasion?
A. About three minutes.
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A. About three minutes.
Q. Did you observe his manner on that occasion?
A. About three minutes.
Q. Did you observe his manner on that occasion?
A. About three weeks before the since the proposed for a volunteer regiment one of the Scott Life Guard, commanding a brigade in the Second army corps, is fairly charged in the Second army corps. Is fairl

THE PERILS OF MATRIMONY.

A Young Woman Caught by the Wiles of City Sharks - A Bride Robbed and Abandoned-A Lesson to Admirers of Nice Young Men.

A sad story of love and villany was related yeserday at the Detective Police Agency, No. 72 Broad way, to Superintendent Warrin, by a lady apparently about twenty-eight years of age. She was dressed with great taste, of very prepossessing ap-pearance, and looked as if she had been weeping steadily for a week. From her statements it appear CAME FROM THE SOUTH

about eight months ago, and, having a few thousand dollars, thought to employ it best by renting a nouse and taking boarders. She soon became the mistress of a fine establishment on one of the principal streets, and her house rapidly filled up. Among address, who represented that he was con-nected with a down town bank. Shortly after of the lady, his attentions soon resulting in a no-ticeable intimacy and finally an engagement be tween them. In the meantime, however, in order to protect herself from any imposition on the part of her intended, the lady interviewed him as to who and what he was, and received the following state ments:—I am in no particular business; live on a stated income from my property; have at present some \$17,000 deposited to my credit in a down town pank; own considerable real estate and mining

some \$17,000 deposited to my credit in a down town bank; own considerable real estate and mining claims in California, and to en dorse my statement I refer you to such and such leading business men in this city. So far so good, thought the lady. In quirles were instituted, but somehow or other the references always seemed to be out of town and expected home soon. Time flew on, the couple were happy and the demand on the part of the gentleman was constant for an IMMEDIATE MAIRHAGE.

Everything on the surface seemed right, and the fascinating youth was to her all that fancy painted him. Why have a suspicion? How could such a man be anything else but honest and straightforward? she argued, and the longer he continued his attentions the tess the suspicions became, ustifinally the references were disregarded and unmeasured confidence filled her heart.

The day for the marriago arrived. Friends were invited and had commenced to arrive; but when near the hour for the ceremony the bridegroom manifested great despondency, and finally said that he had been disappointed in not receiving a draft that morning, and he did not like to disturb his \$17,000 deposit down town. "If that is all," said the intended bride, "I can accommodate you. How much do you want?" Five hundred dollars would do now, as he desired to pay it to a friend whom he expected every moment with a small bill. The money was produced. Its effect on the face of the oridagroom was magical. A joyful sanie shone upon his leatures and all was as merry as "a marriage bell" should be.

THE BRIDAL TOUR

thows: I suppose then he would weigh 130.

(b) At what time had ne all this property? A. In 1859 and 1860.

(c) What became of it? A. He sold it, I understand.

(d) He sold considerable of it to you, did he not? A. He sold none to me.

(e) Did he transfer ary to you? A. I had some lots on the sold none to me.

(f) Do you not recollect some of his creditors coming down here from Wisconsin and attaching that property?

(in commendation of the second that property?

Objected to.

A. IVERY SCENS.

Senior Counsed-These questions are put by private connect these questions are put by private connect these questions are put by private connect here are property shall be private matter.

Senior Counsed-These questions are put by private connect the senior of the prisoner's wealth and first oppoind this line of examination.

Senior Counsed-The drift of this examination, senior counsel here so the senior into put insulting questions—questions that the District Attorney would not put. For some days there has been a life in the exhibition of this private emitice; but it has broke out again in an attempt to rescue this Mr. Calloun from the effect of her iniquity. I am going to have the fudgment extertary at the property wind the private counsel represents Mrs. Calloun here, and that his objections yesterday were put toward merely as an effort to rescue the Mr. Calloun here, and that his objections yesterday were put toward merely as an effort to rescue the Mr. Calloun here, and that his objections yesterday were put toward merely as an effort to rescue the Mr. Examination.

The Courted-The prosecution have ploted on the private counsel represents Mrs. Calloun here, and that his objections yesterday were put toward merely as an effort to rescue the Mr. Calloun here, and that his objections yesterday were put toward merely as an effort to rescue the Mr. Calloun here, and that his objections yesterday were put toward merely as an effort to rescue her from the deck of the private counsel represents Mrs. Calloun here, and that his

DRAWN INTO THE WEB.

A Young Woman Led to Ruin by an Advertisement.

Among the prisoners arraigned before Justice Cox

at Jefferson Market yesterday morning was a young girl seventeen years of age, residing with her pa rents on Broadway, who was charged by her mother, a respectable appearing woman, with leaving her house and entering a house of low repute kept by a Mrs. Steers at 129 West Thirtystreet. The young lady, who is pos sessed of a pretty face and pleasing manner, states she was decoyed to the house through means of an advertisement which appeared in one of the Sunday papers of this city a short time since for a "female companion to a widow in moderate circumstances who had lately lost her husband. Applying at the house, and determined for some unknown cause to leave her home, she was readily accepted and immediately became an inmate of the house to console the heart-broken widow who had been deprived of her companion. After remaining a lew days the inconsolable "widow" succeeded in accomplishing her ruip, receiving a handsome profit for the virtue of the unsuspecting, innocent girl. Her new life she was perfectly infatuated with, as the procuress fed her on the fat of the land and as the procuress fed her on the fat of the land and accompanied her on several occasions in carriage rides through the Park and to several theatres.

Her parents during her absence were nearly heart-broken at her unaccountable disappearance, and left no stone unturned to ascertain her whereabouts, but did not succeed until Wednesday last, when they caused her arrest. Upon complaint of her mother she was committed to the House of the Good Shepherd. widow in moderate circumstances who had lately

THE "SHELTERING ARMS."

A concert was held at No. 208 Fifth avenue last Monday evening, for the benefit of the grand fair which is soon to be held in this city in aid of the "Sheltering Arms" institution. The affair was an exceedingly distingué one, and there was a large and brilliant attendance of ladies and large and brilliant attendance of ladies and gentiemen present. The parlors of the elegant mansion were tastefully festooned and decorated for the occasion, and everything that could lend attractiveness to the affair lyas done by the lady under whose especial care it was made so complete a success. The programme of the evening's entertainment was a very interesting one, and was done all honor to by those upon whom the vocal and instrumental parts depended for their "sweet rendering." The following artists "assisted:"—Mrs. Julia A. Morris, Miss Saliie Reber, Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Messrs. W. J. Hill, J. R. Thomas and Charles Werner. Signor Antonio L. Mora was the conductor. The concert brought a good sum to the exchequer of the "Sheltering Arms."

THE LATEST STRIKE IN JERSEY.

A Squad of Bergen Laborers Attempt Violence, and the Leaders are Arrested. The laborers employed in the sewer excavations in Bergen, N. J., struck for an increase of wages to two dollars a day on Wednesday. Yeswages to two dollars a day on Wednesday. Yesterday morulng a gang of the strikers came down to Jersey City and attempted to coerce the sewer laborers in Morgan street, but the resistance was stronger than they anticipated and they left. They then proceeded to North Fourth street and so intimidated the men at work there on a sewer for James McLaughlin that the work was stopped. The police, under command of Aid Mann, proceeded to the piace to protect the workman, but she strikers were nowise dannted and persisted in interfering with the men, till the following members of the gang were arrested and committed:—Stephen Finnell, William Coggrove, Henry Turner and John Collins. The police scattered the rest of the gang.

THE BLOOMINGDALE (N. J.) MURDER.

The trial of John J. Nixon, who in a drunker quarrel is alleged to have killed his companion, a nan named David Sisco, at Bioomingdale, N. J., on the 29th of last January, will come up before the present term of court at Paterson. The case was before the Grand Jury sesterday, and received a full investigation, the result of which however, is, of course, not known, The prisoner has not retained any counselyet, poverty, it is gaid, preventing him.

ANOTHER STROKE OF LIGHTNING

A Shocking Crime and Its Retribution.

An Aged Broker Robbed and Almost Murdered at His Office at Midday-The Jack Sheppards Sent by Judge Bedford to the State Prison for Nineteen Years and Six Months.

Yesterday, in the General Sessions, one of the most important and most thrilling cases of crime ever tried in this or any criminal court was disposed of by Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., our efficient and independent City Judge. Two men, named Francis Degan and Daniel Whitner, were arraigned charged with robbery in the first degree, and also with felo-nious assault and battery, the complainant being Joseph A. Jackson. The accused pleaded not guilty. upon the indictment for robbery.

Joseph A. Jackson, an aged and venerable looking

old gentleman, tottered to the stand and told

A STARTLING TALE.

It appeared that he carried on the business of a broker at No. 5 Amity street, and that about noon on the 18th of March the prisoners entered, looked around, saw Mr. Jackson and his clerk and said, "Oh, we have made a mistake," and then went out. Fifteen minutes afterwards they came back, the clerk having left in the meantime, and said, "I guess we are right. Is your name Jackson?" to which the old gentieman replied "Yes," Whitner then handed Mr. Jackson a letter, which he proceeded to read, and while reading it he was knocked ceeded to read, and while reading it he was knocked senseless with some iron instrument, inflicting a gash upon the head, which the old gentleman exhibited to the Court and jury. He added that his office clothes were perfectly saturated with blood, and that for two weeks he was so prostrate and unconscious from the effects of the beating he received that he could not recognize his own wife. Mr. Jackson had stolen from him a gold watch and chain, a valuable diamond pin, a gold match safe, a bunch of keys and a pocketoook, the aggregate value of which was \$1,000.

and a pocketoook, the aggregate value of which was \$1,000.

Robert J. Rosenthal, a clerk in Mr. Jackson's employ, was the next witness, who testified that on the any of the occurrence, between twelve and one o'clock, he left Mr. Jackson alone in the office, perfectly well in every respect, but when he returned, three-quarters of an hour afterwards, he was pringfirmened by The Spectacte.

which met his gaze. He found his employer lying on the floor covered with blood; there was not only a large hole in his head, but he was perfectly unconscious, and the floor and windows of the office were covered with gore. He procured assistance and had Mr. Jackson removed. The clerk described Mr. Jackson's appearance before he left the office, stating that he saw him have the gold watch and chain and the diamond pin in his shirt, but on his return the pockets were rified and the valuable.

Mr. Jackson's appearance before he left the office, stating that he saw him have the gold watch and chain and the diamond pin in his shirt, but on his return the pockets were rided and the valuable.

Dr. Butles described the physical condition of Mr. Jackson when he first saw him, the most serious wound on the head being about two and a half inches long, in the region of the ear. The doctor stated that he was still attending him three times each day, and expressed the opinion that Mr. Jackson would finally recover.

Officers King and Lyon, of the detective force, testified that they arrested the prisoners on the night of the 26th of March, while passing through Division street. Deran had Mr. Jackson's gold watch and seventy-two dollars in his pocket, and Whitner subsequently told the officer that if he would bring him to Mr. Jackson he would tell him the truth about the affair.

This was the case for the people, and after a brief and eloquent address by Mr. Kintzing, whom the Court assigned to defend the prisoners, Mr. Fellows poured hot shot into the jury box for fifteen minutes, which resulted in the rendition of A Verdbier of GULIAY

by the jury without leaving their seals.

Judge Bedford called officer King to state the antecedents of the prisoners, who drew a rather dark portrait of their characters. It appeared that he gan was twice convicted of ourgiary, and Whitner was arrested several times for different crimos.

To the usual inquiry which the clerk propounds, what is your occupation? one of the highwaymen replied that he was a plasterer and the other said he was a blacksmith. The evidence showed that between them old Mr. Jackson was pretty well plastered and pounded by the heartless rufflians.

Judge Bedford in passing sontence, said:—Francis Degan and Daniel Whitner, you stand convicted of robbery in the first degree. The facts in the case prove conclusively that you are gully of a diabolical outrage. It is in evidence that on the 1sh day of March you entered the siore of Mr. Joseph A. Jackson, a res

TERRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION.

Tugboat Blown Up at Bergen Point-Three Lives Lost-Particulars of the Disaster. Shortly after noon on Wednesday the steaming William Wells was blown to pieces, and three men who were in the tug were killed, by the explosion of the boiler. The tug left Elizabethport on Wednesday night and getting to the staxes at Bergen Point about seven in the morning, anchored to wait the turn of the tide. All hands were resting themselves after a very busy day's labor, and all except the fireman, who was left to watch, turned in to enjoy the quiet of a few hours' rest. Captain Mc-Roach lay down in the pilot house. Watter Scott and the deck band, Dowling, and Morris Roche, cook, were all in the cabin enjoying a quiet stesta. About one o'clock in the day the boller exploded. blowing out the side of the boat. The night was beautifully moonlight; every rippling wave on the water was lit up with a sliver glory: but as far as the eye could reach dark spots dotting the surface of the water, all of which were pieces of the scattered and broken tug.

dark spots dotting the surface of the water, all of which were pieces of the scattered and broken tug. The latter appeared a compiete wreck, and what a few moments before was a pretty little craft was now a burned and shattered log.

The first body picked up was that of Dowling, the deck hand. It was at once seen to be very badly cut. The fireman was found dead under the boiler, and at a late hour yesterday the boiler, and at a late hour yesterday the boiler, and at a late hour yesterday the body was unable to be got at. The captain's body was found two hundred yards away from the wreck. Walter Scott had a thigh broken and was scalded terribly. Young Roche, who is about thirteen years of age, was discovered breaking away out of the boat through the glass skylight of the cabin. He was promptly reached, but was severely scalded.

An inquest was held yesterday at Bergen Point by Francis P. Afiller, Justice of the Peace. A verdict was returned that deceased were killed by the explosion of a tugboat.

The bodies of Roche and Dowling were taken to Captain Roche's house, in, Brookiyn, and Scott, the engineer, was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where it is expected that he will speadily recover from the anjuries he has sustained.

The tug was owned by Shea & floughin, of 14 South street, and was engaged in the towing business. In 1865 she was rebuilt and fongthened at considerable expense, and in the fall of 1868 a new York. The William Wells, which was valued at \$10,000, was insured in a fire insurance to the extent of \$8,000. A canal boat that was alongside was sunk by the force of the explosion.

All who know the crew of this tug are greatly grieved at their unexpected death; particularly is this the case with Captain Roche, who was about forty years old; has been engaged in the business all his life, and has earned for himself the respect of all who know them. for he was very trustworthy. He leaves a large family to lament his sudden death.

THE NEWARK NEGRO SHOOTING FRACAS

It now transpires that the negro who was shot by white man last Tuesday night in a renfontre in Newark is named Burt Francis, the son of a colored livery stable keeper. The bullet entered over the nivery static Keeper. The bullet entered over the nipple of the left breast, and is supposed by the examining surgeous to have franced up and longed in the tissues of the left arm. It was forkunate for Francis that it glanced upwards, otherwise fatal tresults would have been instructed. The wondied youth is able to move about. No efforts have been made towards arresting his assatiant, the negroes seeming to tacitly adopt that they were the algressors.